

AGREEMENT IS REACHED UPON WAR TAX BILL

Expected that Measure Will
Be Approved by Both
Houses Today.

SUPPLIES \$90,000,000

Senate Conferees in Nearly
Every Instance Retain
Their Amendments.

BEER TAX REMAINS AT \$1.50

Decrease of \$15,000,000 Offset by
Restoring Tax on Brokers—Senate
Knocks Out Gasoline Levy.

An agreement in Conference Committee of the Senate and House on the war revenue bill was reached yesterday afternoon. As a result, the beer tax will remain at \$1.50 a barrel, as the House fixed it, and the proposed tax of five cents a gallon on rectified spirits has been knocked out, and there will be no tax on gasoline. The House conferees won as to the beer tax, and the proposed tax on rectified spirits. The Senate conferees scored as to gasoline. The House had voted to tax gasoline and the Senate knocked it out. In nearly every other instance the Senate conferees had their way and retained their amendments in the bill.

The proposed wine tax, as the Senate wrote it, after much delay and conferences between the California wine producers and the Ohio wine growers, whose interests conflicted, remains in the bill. The tax on bank capital and surplus will be \$1 for each \$1,000 of capital, instead of \$2, as the House had fixed it. The Senate amendments fixing a higher tax on manufacturers of tobacco, graduated according to production and increasing as production increases, was retained in the bill with a very unimportant amendment.

Brokers Must Pay Tax.

Brokers will pay a tax of \$20 annually. This was a partial victory for the House, which imposed a tax of \$50 on brokers, which the Senate struck out. The conference committee restored the \$20, but made it \$30 instead of \$50. It will apply to "every person, firm, or company whose business it is to negotiate purchase or sales of stock, bonds, exchange, bullion, coin money, bank notes, promissory notes or other securities for themselves or others," but no person who has paid a special tax as a banker will be taxed as a broker.

The conference lopped off from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in revenues by eliminating the proposed tax on rectified spirits and the increase which the Senate had made in the beer tax. It had been estimated that the beer tax increase made by the Senate would yield \$15,000,000 in revenue and that about \$5,000,000 would be returned by rectifiers under the proposed tax of five cents a gallon on rectified spirits. The decrease in the aggregate of revenues made by these two changes was offset somewhat by the restoration of the tax on brokers and other changes made in conference. Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, estimated that the bill would produce \$90,000,000 in revenue. As the Senate passed it, the official estimate made the total revenues under the measure a little over \$100,000,000.

Tax on Theaters Remains.

The Senate amendments relating to insurance policies were agreed to exempting life and casualty insurance, but taxing fire and marine policies. The tax on theaters remains very much as the Senate wrote it. It will be based on seating capacity. Theaters with a seating capacity up to 250 will pay \$25 annually in tax; those having a seating capacity of over 250 and not more than 500 will be taxed \$50 a year; show houses having a seating capacity of 500 and not more than 900 will pay \$75 tax, and all

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

\$1.00 to Frederick, Antietam, and Hagerstown and Return.
Sunday, Oct. 25, leave Washington 8:00 A. M. Baltimore and Ohio—Adv.

"I SHOT HIM; SEE—" THEN SHE SHOWED PISTOL

Negro Servant's Story of Mrs.
Carman's Confession Makes
Strong Impression on Jury.

FATE IN HER OWN HANDS

Verdict Hangs on Accused
Woman's Testimony to Be
Given Today.

SAYS HE SAW WOMAN SHOOT

Frank Farrell, State's Other Star Witness, Unconvincing—Attorney for Defense Opens Fire on Him.

By W. A. DAVENPORT.
Special to The Washington Herald.

Mineola, Long Island, Oct. 21.—Celia Coleman and Frank Farrell—the two big witnesses in the prosecution of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman—told their stories today in the Nassau County Supreme Court in Mineola. The hope of Mrs. Carman now rests upon the effect Celia's story had upon the stolid jury. If they believe the shrinking negro girl, they must convict the statesman prisoner. If they believe Celia, they can disregard the glib tale told by Farrell, for Celia said that Mrs. Carman admitted firing the fatal shot. John J. Graham raked Celia with a withering fire of insinuation, kindness, wheedling, coaxing, accusation, and roaring threats, but she stood her ground, smiling in wistful diffidence and hissing child-like replies.

State's Case Near Close.

Farrell, with a great show of injured innocence, fought Graham with the same ammunition used against him. When Graham roared, Farrell roared. When Graham sought to trap the self-assured man of mystery with involved queries, Farrell refused to give direct replies, and made such indignant denials that Justice Kelly had to admonish him to be less belligerent.

With the stories of Celia and Farrell, the State has virtually ended. By noon tomorrow the cross-examination of Farrell should cease. Then, according to Graham, Mrs. Carman—her own star witness—will take the stand.

She will deny in its entirety the sensational story of Celia and in doing so tell what she claims to be the true story of her location when Mrs. Bailey was killed.

Mrs. Carman Unmoved.

Celia talked like a person unbending her soul. Either she doesn't understand the terrific import of her story, or she has decided to tell the truth regardless of consequences. Through all the negro girl's amazing testimony, Mrs. Carman sat stony and unmoved. Never did her cold, accusing eyes leave the face of the girl. But the state had no effect upon Celia. When Celia mentioned her former mistress, she nodded her head in Mrs. Carman's direction, and met the gaze in the same manner she would have had she been telling of some heroic deed done by the accused woman.

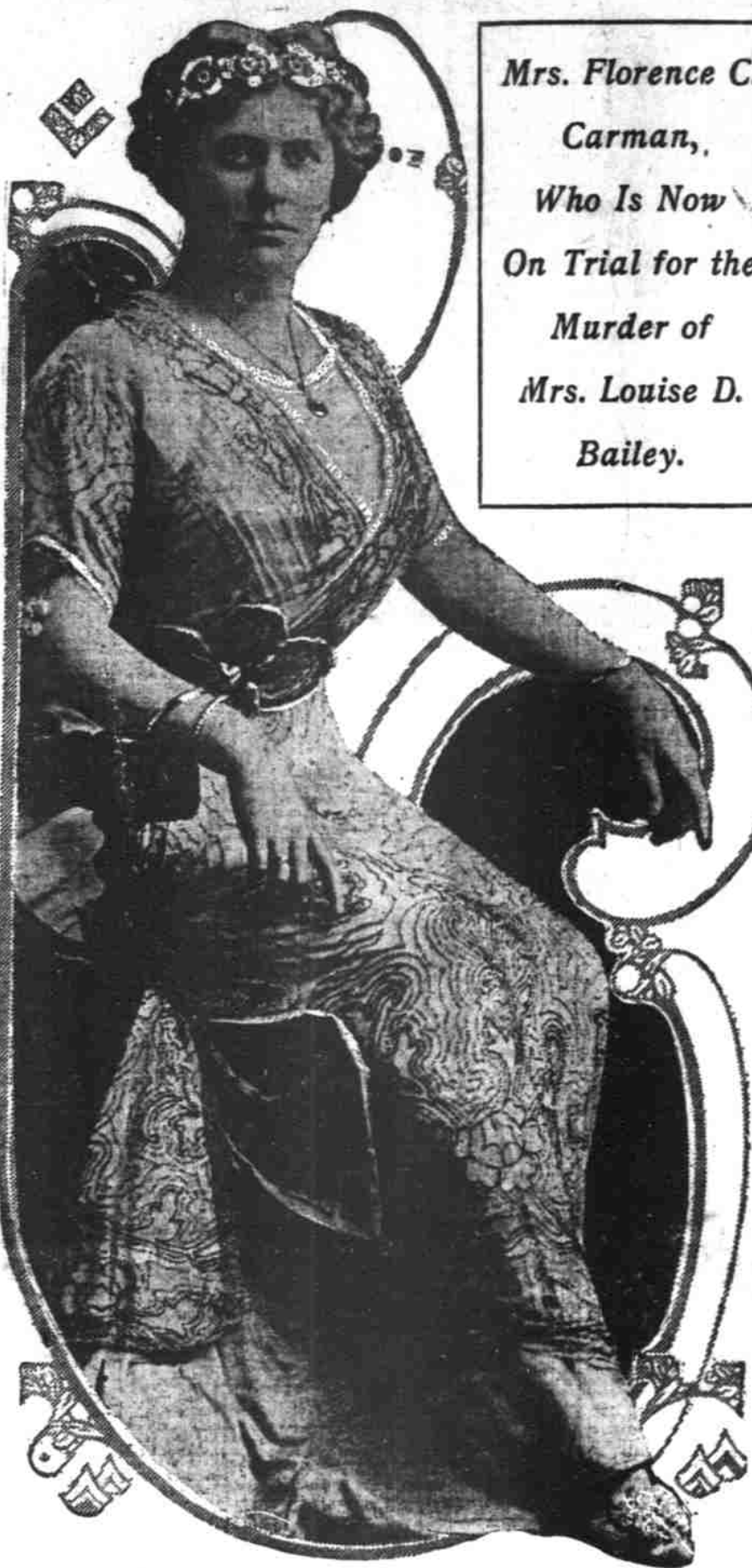
Celia told of being in the kitchen washing dishes, of turning and seeing Mrs. Carman behind her; of hearing her mistress ordering little Elizabeth Carman to "get back"; of Mrs. Carman's leaving.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

Allies' Fleets Destroy Castelluovo Fortress

Rome, Oct. 21.—A Cettinje dispatch to the Messaggero says that the British and French war fleets in the Adriatic have destroyed Castelluovo fortress, just outside of the gulf of Cattaro and north of the entrance. The Austrian fleet is reported to have taken refuge in the gulf of Cattaro, having lost a submarine and a torpedo boat destroyer.

Notable Woman Prisoner in Long Island Murder Mystery



Mrs. Florence C.
Carman,
Who Is Now
On Trial for the
Murder of
Mrs. Louise D.
Bailey.

NAVY LACKS MEN TO HANDLE SHIPS

Acting Secretary Roosevelt
Discloses Unpreparedness
of Sea Force.

SHORT ON TORPEDOES

In General Material, However, There
Are Few Deficiencies,
He Says.

The shortcomings of the navy with regard to preparedness for war were disclosed yesterday afternoon in a statement made public by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The statement is supplementary to one issued a few days ago by Secretary Daniels, who replied to criticisms of the navy's preparedness. Mr. Daniels' statement was rather a general discussion of naval policy, and an explanation of why the continuous policy of the general board has not found acceptance. Mr. Roosevelt's statement is more specific, and sets forth precisely the deficiencies of the navy at the present time, with reference to preparedness for war.

Greatest Shortage in Men.

The greatest shortage of the navy at present is in reference to men, according to Mr. Roosevelt. It has not enough men to man the ships which would be needed in war, despite the fact that it is recruited up to the very last man allowed by Congress. Eighteen thousand more men would be needed to man ships in existence, necessary for war, but now laid up for lack of men.

In material, there are few deficiencies, Mr. Roosevelt states. There is a lack of torpedoes, as pointed out by Representative Gardner, and there is also pressing need for more auxiliary vessels, such as scouts, supply ships, transports, tenders, etc. The navy policy, however, in view of the reluctance of Congress to appropriate for warship construction, has been to get the battle ships first, as auxiliary

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

Belgian Wounded Report Germans Driven from Ostend

London, Oct. 21.—A Central News dispatch from Folkestone says that 400 wounded Belgians have arrived there from Calais. The soldiers state that the Germans have been driven out of Ostend.

CREST IS PASSED IN GERMAN TIDE

Kaiser's Legions Are Steadily
Losing Ground in France
and Belgium.

VON KLUCK IN RETREAT

High Mark of Invasion Has Been
Reached, Allies Are
Confident.

By E. ASHMEADE BARTLETT.
Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Dunkirk, France, Oct. 21.—Along the road from Boulogne it is difficult to tell whether you are in France or Belgium. On leaving England, I must admit, I had an idea the Belgian army would be out of action for some time to come, but this is far from being the case. Powerfully supported by the fire of British warships on their left flank, they are steadily driving the Germans back toward Ostend.

The Belgian minister of war has temporary headquarters in this town. The progress of the allies in Belgium is most marked during the last few days. Every one is talking victory, and I cannot find a soul coming from the fighting line who any longer fears the German offensive, either against the northern ports of France or further south.

Von Kluck Retreating?

The general consensus of opinion is that Von Kluck's army is now in full retreat; that is to say, he is not hurrying, but is concentrating all efforts safely

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

U. S. OIL VESSELS PREY OF BRITAIN

Seizure of Ships Discloses In-
tention to Shut Off Ger-
man Supply.

AIMED AT DANISH PORTS

Bryan, Awaiting Explanation from
England, Demands Immediate Re-
lease of One Merchantman.

That Great Britain intends to interfere with shipments of American oil to neutral ports in the vicinity of Germany, particularly Danish ports, was established here yesterday.

The reason for the British determination, already exemplified by the seizure of three American oil ships, is the desire to prevent Germany from getting fuel for her air craft, Zeppelins and dirigibles. The British maintain that the shipments of oil to Danish ports which already have been seized, are in reality destined for German ports, and therefore, will not be permitted to proceed.

The British action goes far toward suggesting that the Danish government is not as strict as it should be in preserving its neutrality. It is reported here that the British authorities have reason to believe that Denmark is yielding to the German influence and can not be trusted to prevent the exportation of contraband of war into Germany. Great Britain recently made an arrangement with the United States whereby American shippers are to enjoy their usual access to the markets of Holland, Sweden and Denmark, provided these neutral countries prohibit the exportation of contraband of war to Germany. If the British suspicions continue to be acted upon, these markets at least will be partially closed to American shippers of contraband and conditional contraband.

The ships seized by the British thus far are:

The Brindilla, now held at Halifax for the convening of a prize court.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

Furious Fighting Waged On Three Fronts From North Sea Across the French Frontier

Battle Continues with Unabated Furry in West Flanders as
Germans Drive at Dunkirk and Allies at Lille—Their
Fire Directed from Sky, British Warships Hurl Shells
Into Teuton Trenches Far Inland, It Is Reported Un-
officially, and Do Tremendous Carnage—Heaviest Fight-
ing Is on Line from Nieuport to Dixmude, Belgians
Under King Albert Taking Part.

FRENCH TRY TO FOLLOW UP ADVANTAGE GAINED AT LABASSEE; DENY VERDUN FORTS HAVE FALLEN

Developments in the European war as reported yesterday from the
rival capitals follow:

PARIS—Battle raging along three fronts totaling forty-five miles in West Flanders and Northern France. Allies holding own all along line and situation reported developing favorably. British monitors lie close to Belgian coast and shell German land positions, preventing the enemy from mounting heavy artillery. Aviators give range and positions of Germans to gunners on monitors.

LONDON—War office reports results of fighting in Belgium and Northern France satisfactory. Pays high tribute to valor of Belgians, who lie four days in trenches and make several daring and successful sorties against invaders. Thinks the advance on Dunkirk effectually checked.

BERLIN—War headquarters reports without comment on encountering of the enemy near Nieuport. Claims victory Tuesday west of Lille, where "enemy's attack was repulsed with heavy losses." Announces severe fighting along Oise River, in Belgium, but without decisive result. Declares German and Austrian cavalry have engaged and repulsed large forces of Russian cavalry attempting to advance west of Warsaw.

PETROGRAD—Activity reported renewed along entire line from Suwalki to Lyck. Germans pushed back by counter attacks after Russians defeat attempt to advance. Germans reported in full flight west of Warsaw, leaving wounded, with Russians in hot pursuit.

Pick of Rival Armies Battle Before Dunkirk

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Fighting continued throughout the day with unabated fury in West Flanders from the North Sea across the French frontier. A terrific battle along the three fronts, with a total line of forty-five miles was reported officially by the war office.

Reports were received that the English fleet was bombarding Ostend, occupied some days ago by the Germans, but no mention of this was made in the official communiqué issued at 11 o'clock tonight.

The northernmost point of the allied line rests on the North Sea at Nieuport. From here to Dixmude, along a north and south line ten miles long, the allies were engaged desperately in stemming the German advance on Dunkirk. Presumably the Belgian army, led by King Albert, was in this engagement, as it was reported last night at Furness, only a few miles to the westward of this battle line.

Allies on Offensive.

From Ypres to Menin a battle raged on an east line and west line of fifteen miles, lying at right angles across the straight north and south German line which only recently stretched from Ostend, through Ypres and on to Lille.

The third battle line extended from Warneton straight south to Labassee. This is the first time Warneton has been mentioned in the news from the front. It is a frontier town in Belgium, on the River Lys, and about fifteen miles north of Lille. Labassee is in France, about fifteen miles south of Lille.

Apparently this battle marks the attempt of the allies to follow up the advantage gained yesterday at Labassee, when a vigorous German attack was repulsed, and to press the offensive movement closer to Lille, the Germans' main base in this section and the center of important railroad connections with the army of occupation in Belgium. Lille is the headquarters for the whole right wing of the German army. The battle from Ypres to Menin is believed to be part of the movement for its capture and to have menaced, if not interrupted, its communications with Ghent.

Mence German Plank.

The possession of Ypres by the allies has another strategic advantage in that it enables them to maintain connections with detachments sent toward Roulers some days ago, the force that caused the first bend in the straight north and south German line. It also enables them to present a constant menace to the rear of the German force which is attempting to break through to Dunkirk.

Unofficial reports indicate that at no point along the entire forty-five miles of fighting was there a fiercer battle than between Nieuport and Dixmude. What the capture of Lille would mean to the allies, the occupation of Dunkirk would mean to the Germans. Re-enforcing the Belgian army across the German advance along the coast, the allies threw their troops into the fight with desperate abandon.

The report that the British fleet is bombarding Ostend is given credibility

by another report indicating the presence of King George's warships along the coast between Dunkirk and Ostend. This said that terrific bombardment from the battleships, combined with accurate artillery fire from the naval brigade landed to re-enforce the land forces, had forced the Germans to abandon the project of mounting their heavy artillery along the coast for offensive operations against the British warships.

Airmen Direct Fire.

In this battering of the coast the British airmen are said to have played an important part. It is supposed that the three monitors which were purchased by the admiralty at the outbreak of the war from British shipyards, where they had been constructed for Brazil, are the boats which bombarded the Germans. Three monitors, christened Humber, Mersey, and Severn, after three British rivers, are ideal for such work. They draw about eight feet of water and carry several four-inch Howitzers apiece. With these guns, when given the range and position of the enemy by aerial scouts, they can throw shells four or five miles inland.

While nothing is forthcoming from the war office on this feature of the fighting or on the result of the battle around Nieuport, news from the front through private channels says that not only did the Belgians and allies hold their ground against the attempted march on Dunkirk, but that they had forced the Germans to fall back on their reserve lines between Nieuport and Ostend.

The pick of the allied troops apparently has been entrusted with the task of stemming the movement against Dunkirk. Could the Germans seize this seaport and establish a naval base for their submarines, they would menace seriously the short water line of communication between England and France and doubtless would press on in a determined effort to take Calais, almost within the range of their heaviest guns to the British coast. Therefore it is thought that the pick of the German right wing has been entrusted with the task of settling Dunkirk. This makes the battle-ground from Nieuport to Dixmude the grapple of the choicest troops of the line on both sides.

Denies oris Have Fallen.

Summing up its official report of the operations in the north with the statement that "the allied forces are holding their own at all points," the war office disclaimed the situation in the center and on the right wing with the customary terse "there is nothing to announce," but reports of activity in the region about Verdun and from Nancy to Metz from other sources said that fighting of a desperate character was in progress there.

Gen. Gallieni, military governor of Paris, vigorously denounced a report that reached Paris from Berlin to the effect that several of the forts in the outer ring of Verdun had been captured by the Germans. Heavy rains have been reported from that section, and it is believed here that in consequence the rapid movement of cavalry and artillery has been so seriously hampered that both sides have settled down to the use of artillery from entrenched positions.

REPULSE ALLIES WEST OF LILLE

Germans Check Attack, In-
flicting Heavy Losses, Ber-
lin Announces.

VICTORY FOR AUSTRIANS

Large Forces of Enemy's Cavalry
Beaten Back in Advance
West of Warsaw.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Berlin, Oct. 21.—(Wireless to London).—
Headquarters makes the following re-
port:

"German troops advancing along the coast from Ostend encountered the enemy near Nieuport."

"The enemy's attack west of Lille was repulsed on Tuesday with heavy losses. There is nothing to report from the eastern theater."

It is announced officially from Vienna that in Russian Poland allied German and Austro-Hungarian cavalry have engaged and repulsed large forces of the enemy's cavalry in an attempt to advance west of Warsaw. The statement says:

"Antivari harbor (in Montenegro) has been bombarded by our Offices and war-ships were destroyed."

"The Islamic movement in Turkey is extending. The Constantinople press regards the German success with much rejoicing."

"The French are contemplating bringing troops from Senegal and Algeria to French Alsace-Lorraine."

Warsaw Population Flee.

The entire civil population is in full flight from Warsaw, because of the approach of the German army, and an attack on that city is imminent, according to reports from the eastern front, received here today. The Russian announcement that the Austro-German forces have been routed along the Vistula is denied officially at the war office.

The flight of civilians from Warsaw is said to have been advised by the Russian government, which has promised to care for the refugees in Petrograd and other cities.

Germany to Aid Farmers.

The agricultural permits in Germany, which last year raised one-seventh of the wheat grown in Europe, will be fostered by the government in every possible way. Steps to this end will be taken at a special session of the Prussian diet which begins Thursday. Measures providing for the granting of credits to agricultural associations for buying motor plows and for the construction of potato "drinking" plants will be introduced.

Dr. Lentze, minister of state and finance, has drafted a bill by which the Prussian government is permitted to borrow 1,500,000,000 marks (\$375,000,000) to make up the deficit in revenues caused by the war.

Denial is again made of reports of industrial depression in Germany. Many plants are working overtime, it is said. At the same time the Christiania Aftenposten, a newspaper, is quoted as saying that the iron and steel industry in England is dead.

BRITISH BRING DOWN TWO GERMAN AIRSHIPS

Fleet Attacked by Submarines and
First Air, Sea, and Below-water
Fight on Same Time.

London, Oct. 21.—British warships have shelled German trenches on the Belgian coast, killed 1,300 Germans and brought down two airships, a Zeppelin and a Taube, according to dispatches from Dover.

It is said that last Saturday night the British seamen watched the Germans digging trenches under the glare of great lights. From the lights they got the exact range, and, in the early morning, began a furious bombardment.

Sunday a Zeppelin soared up from the German position and the British gunners opened fire on it. It fell.

Monday a Taube airship, evidently trying to locate the position of the British fleet, was destroyed.

According to the Dover dispatches, the British fleet was attacked by three German submarines, making the first air, sea, below-water fight on at the same time.

Besides the 1,300 killed in the trenches the dispatches report that six German batteries were put out of action.

From Hitching comes a report that a mysterious airship was seen hovering over Dunstable from 10:30 o'clock last midnight. It carried a bright light and disappeared in an easterly direction.

Accident Kills Two, Five Hurt.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Two men were killed, a woman was hurt, probably fatally, and four men injured today when their automobile crashed into a steel trolley pole in South Chicago.

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ing Work in Connection with

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